

THE WEATHER — PARIS: Wednesday, clear, perhaps starry. Temp., 24-31 (75-85). Thursday, sunny. LONDON: Wednesday, dull, sunny intervals. Temp., 22-23 (73-83). THURSDAY, POSSIBLY CHANNEL: Slight. ROME: Wednesday, sunny. Temp., 26-31 (84-89). NEW YORK: Wednesday, cloudy. Temp., 26-32 (82-91).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER — COMICS PAGE

INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

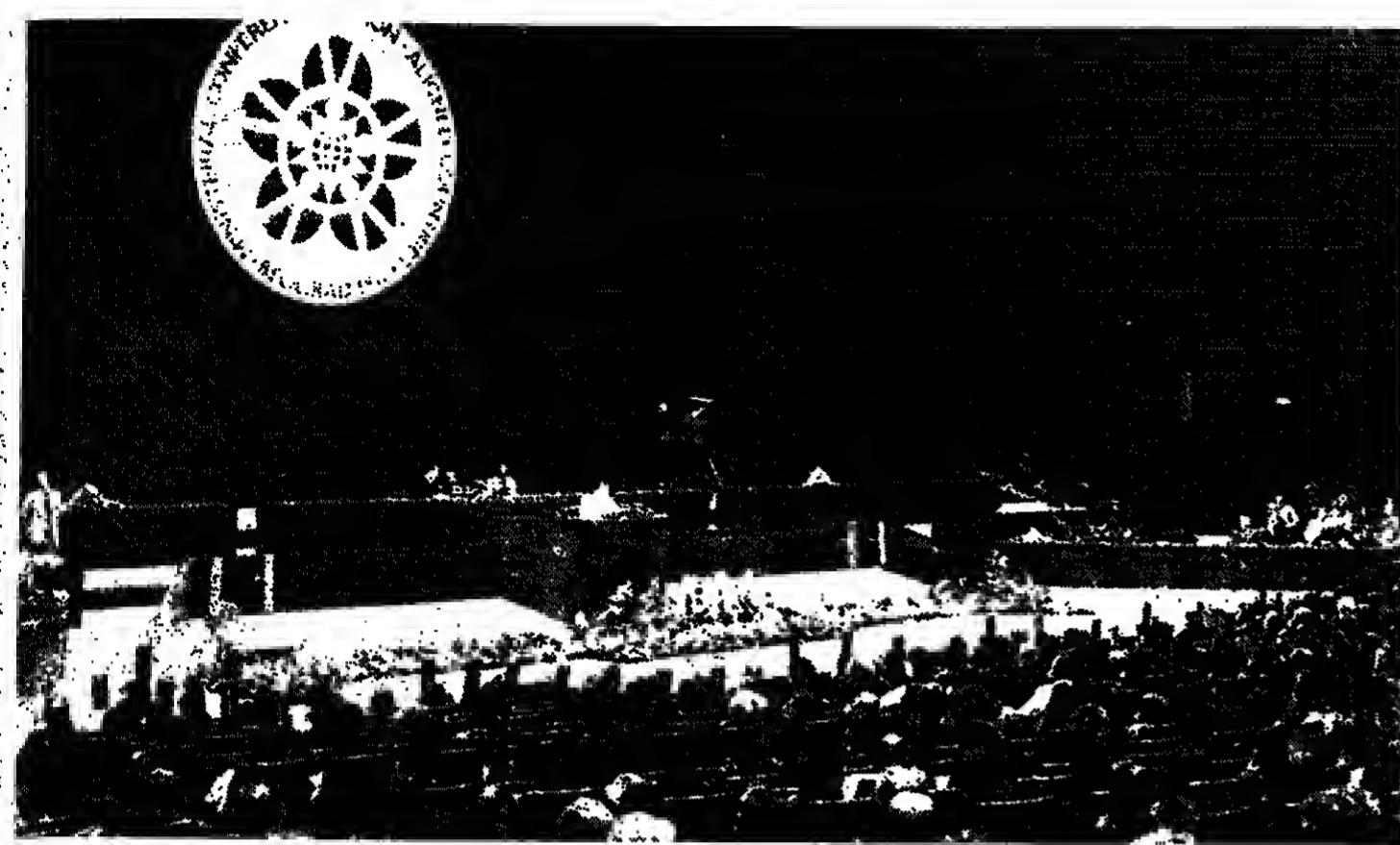
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PARIS, WEDNESDAY, JULY 26, 1978

Established 1887



Delegates in Belgrade Congress Center hall listen to President Tito give address during summit session.

Senate Votes to Lift Embargo On Weapons Sales to Turkey

WASHINGTON, July 25 (AP) — The Senate today voted to lift the three-year-old U.S. arms embargo against Turkey — a move supporters said would restore Turkey's NATO strength and help to spur a Cyprus settlement.

The lifting of the embargo must still be approved by the House, where it will be taken up next week, and aides said that prospects for passage were uncertain.

The 57-to-42 Senate vote marked a major foreign policy victory for President Carter, who had called the removal of the ban the most important foreign issue still facing Congress this session. It was more heavily in the administration's favor than had been expected.

The vote was on a compromise proposal by Majority Leader Robert Byrd, D-W.Va., and several other senators. It was endorsed by the White House after it became evident that a flat proposal to end the embargo would probably fail.

The compromise repeals the language of U.S. law by which Congress imposed a total embargo on arms sales to Turkey in retaliation for the 1974 invasion of Cyprus. The ban subsequently was modified to permit Turkey up to \$175 million in military aid so that it was able to meet its NATO commitments.

The Senate compromise, in addition to the language repeal, would retain that ceiling for Turkey and increase aid to Greece to the same level for fiscal 1979. But it would make subsequent aid conditional on serious efforts by the two countries to reach an agreement over Cyprus and to adhere to human rights principles on the island.

Arguing that retention of the embargo would be counterproductive to U.S. policy, Sen. Lloyd Bentsen, D-Texas, told the Senate: "Enough is enough. We have made our point."

Proponents of continuing the ban claimed that Turkey — despite the embargo — was still the third largest recipient of U.S. military aid after Israel and South Korea, and that it has refused to make any concessions toward resolving its dispute with Greece over Cyprus.

Sen. Thomas Eagleton, D-Mo., said that the choice was "appeasement or peace." He said that by lifting the ban, the Senate would be "sending a message to other countries to whom we supply arms that they need not take U.S. law seriously."

Sen. Jacob Javits, R-N.Y., said that the Senate should recognize

Dollar Dips Against Yen

LONDON, July 25 (AP-DJ)

— The dollar continued sliding to new lows against the yen in trading in Tokyo and Europe but managed to rise modestly against most other currencies today. Dealers attributed the uplift to a technical reaction and profit-taking on yesterday's sharp drop, but said they see no reason to expect a substantial turnaround.

available to it under present law. Turkey can receive \$50 million in economic aid.

"That is hardly an embargo," he said.

Sen. Frank Church, D-Idaho, who supported lifting the ban, said that over the three years, Turkey's military equipment has become obsolete and short of spare parts.

"If the deterioration continues unabated," he said, "Turkey will be unable to fulfill adequately its important NATO function."

Sen. Church also contended that there have been recent indications by the Turkish side of a more flexible approach to negotiating a Cyprus settlement.

WASHINGTON, July 25 (AP) — The House today approved by 244 to 157 the compromise version of a \$1.65-billion aid bill intended to save New York City from bankruptcy. The Senate was expected to vote on the bill tomorrow.

House Votes N.Y. Funds

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Egypt Rejects Israeli Proposals

By Marvin Howe

CAIRO, July 25 (NYT) — Egypt today dismissed Israel's offer to discuss the sovereignty of the West Bank of the Jordan and the Gaza Strip after five years as "nothing

new" and looked to the United States to soften the Israeli stand.

In the wake of what is seen here as continued intransigence on the part of the Israeli government, Egyptian President Anwar Sadat called an extraordinary meeting of

Petition Asks Fast Action On U.S. Overseas Taxes

By Robert C. Sirer

WASHINGTON, July 25 (IHT)

— A petition urging Congress to finish speedily its revision of the taxation of Americans abroad was presented today to Rep. Al Ullman, D-Ore., chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, but Rep. Ullman said his committee could not take up the bill this week.

The petition, signed by more than 3,000 U.S. citizens living overseas, and given to Rep. Ullman by representatives of the Association of Americans Resident Overseas (AARO) and the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, called on the committee to "report out a bill this week providing for fair and equita-

bile treatment" for all Americans abroad.

It also asked the panel to delete a provision in legislation approved by a Ways and Means subcommittee last month that would deny an income exclusion to Americans living in Western Europe and Canada.

During an afternoon meeting with members of the two groups, Rep. Ullman said that due to the press of business, his committee would not be able to take up the overseas tax bill this week.

However, he expressed confidence that the measure would be marked up as soon as possible and all ef-

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(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Catholic Majority Gains Upper Hand in Ireland's 'Jerusalem'

By Roy Reed

LONDONDERRY, Northern Ireland, July 25 (NYT) — Derry has been the Irish Jerusalem, sacred, disputed ground for nearly 400 years.

A determined Protestant minority took over in about 1600 and ran the city for 15 generations. Ten years ago, the Catholic majority rose from the Bogside and started the civil-rights movement that was to change Derry and the rest of Northern Ireland.

The larger consequences are well known: The revival of guerrilla armies, the fall of the provincial government, occupation by the British Army, direct rule by the British government, bombings and burnings, and more than 1,800 persons dead.

But a less-known consequence is the extraordinary effect that the uprising has had on this city. For the first time since 1600, the Catholic majority seems to be gaining the upper hand in the town that the British settlers renamed Londonderry. The Protestant minority, long outnumbered 2 to 1, is pulling out.

Across the River

They are not actually leaving town. They are simply moving to the other side of the Foyle River, the tidal stream that divides the

city.

"Most of the Protestants have moved to the east bank and most of the Catholics have moved to the west bank," said Michael Cunanan, a Catholic city councilor. "People feel safer living with their own kind."

The move is far more painful for the Protestants than for the Catholics. Moving to the safety of the Waterside across the river means giving up the heart of the sacred ground. It was the old west bank city, the site of St. Columba's sixth-century monastery, that

Protestants in Londonderry Pulling Out After 400 Years

the British settlers fortified, died for and turned into a Protestant holy place.

Behind these walls in 1689, they endured one of the world's memorable sieges, holding out against the army of the Catholic King, James II, for 105 days. Every year since then, their heirs have gathered inside the walls to celebrate the Protestant ascendancy.

Now only a few hundred Protestants remain on the west bank. At the head of the exodus are Protestant businessmen whose stores and shops have been bombed by terrorists in the old city center. Protestant political leaders partly blame the British government, which, they say, has been niggardly in compensating the businesses for their losses. Government insurance covers a fraction of the cost of rebuilding, they say.

The exodus coincides with a new political spirit that seems to be improving the lives of the long-dominated Catholics. The local Londonderry government, although severely limited in power under direct British rule, has become a model of shared authority for the two traditions.

Violence has also declined. A few weeks ago, the security forces took down their street barriers and stopped checking cars and shoppers entering the city center. The atmosphere has become freer, residents say, although there have been outbreaks of violence since then.

The soldiers, with guns drawn, still patrol by day in front of the burned shells of stores and bars. And the Provisional Irish Republican Army, strong in the Catholic community, still prowls by night.

Tito Warns Third World Over East-West Struggle

In Opening Nonaligned Conference

By Flora Lewis

BELGRADE, July 25 (NYT) — Yugoslav President Tito today warned the world's nonaligned countries against letting their disputes escalate into East-West power struggles by calling in foreign forces, especially in Africa.

While it named no states, Marshal Tito's speech at the opening session of the 113-member nonaligned conference was clearly aimed against Soviet-backed Cuban intervention in Africa.

"There is every indication that we have again arrived at a dangerous crossroad," the president said, calling on all members of the nonaligned movement to "devise effective means" for settling their disputes "peacefully and democratically." Otherwise, "new forms of colonial presence, or of foreign influence and domination" may be imposed.

Just after he spoke, Zaire's foreign minister, Umba Di Lutete, disclosed that his country has reached an agreement with Angola, which was used as a base for an invasion of Zaire's southern province of Shaba this spring by Katangese rebels. The fighting threatened to blow up into a superpower confrontation.

Bars Armed Attacks

The agreement was reached at a meeting of President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire and President Augustinho Neto of Angola, with the help of President Sékou Touré of Guinea, at a session of the Organization of African Unity in Khartoum last week, the foreign minister said.

In related news, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development urged the Carter administration to accept a sharp drop in the nation's economic growth rate as a means to dampen inflation and strengthen the dollar. Details on Page 7.



Yugoslav President Tito addresses opening of ministerial conference of nonaligned nations.

Policy-Makers Affected

U.S. Bans Top Visits to Russia

WASHINGTON, July 25 (UPI)

— In a further sign of cooling relations with Moscow, the State Department today announced a general ban on high-level visits to the Soviet Union by U.S. government officials.

Department spokesman Hodding Carter 3d said, "Pending a review of our policy, we are deferring on a case-by-case basis high-level visits by American officials to the Soviet Union."

He defined "high-level" to mean policy-makers, and said that working-level visits — generally involving officials below the rank of assistant secretary — would be unaffected.

Mr. Carter stressed that the United States is not trying to discourage private firms or groups from continuing exchanges with the Soviet Union, nor were visas been denied to Soviet officials wanting to travel to the United States.

He said that the department asked Lawrence Simons, assistant secretary of Housing and Urban Development, to cancel a scheduled trip to a U.S.-Soviet housing conference. The conferences began

in 1972, as early evidence that detente between the two superpowers was beginning to flourish.

Mr. Simons' visit is the third high-level U.S. visit to the Soviet Union that has been canceled at the department's request within the last month.

Earlier, the department blocked official visits by delegations headed by Frank Press, presidential science adviser, and Barbara Blum, deputy administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency. Transportation Secretary Brock Adams says that his plans for a September trip are under review.

Mr. Carter linked the ban on high-level trips to the Soviet treatment of U.S. journalists and to the recent trials of Soviet dissidents.

"We'd hope as the atmosphere gets better, we could allow such exchanges to become more active," he said.

Better Than Now

Asked what guidelines would be used in defining a better atmosphere, Mr. Carter answered,

"Something better than is going on right now."

In related developments affecting U.S.-Soviet relations:

• Deputy assistant secretary of state Mark Schneider told a House subcommittee that there is increasing concern that the Soviet Post Office is refusing to deliver mail postmarked in the United States to prominent Soviet dissidents. He said that the department may make a diplomatic approach to the Kremlin on the issue.

• The Soviet press has accused the U.S. government of knowing in advance about a bombing attack on a Soviet tourist office in New York and said that President Carter made statements "marked by duplicity and inconsistency" at his last news conference.

• The State Department said that it "categorically rejected" Soviet charges that U.S. diplomat Raymond Smith was attacked by Soviet police outside the U.S. embassy because he "ignored a lawful request to identify himself and tried to drag a militiaman onto our embassy's property."

Gen. Hiroo Kurisu, 58, was removed as chairman of the joint staff council because he said that the military might have to take "supralegal" actions to defend Japan in the event of a surprise attack or in other circumstances.

Shin Kanemaru, director-general of the Japanese Defense Agency, publicly rebuked the general and

said that his comments had created a misunderstanding about civilian control of uniformed men.

It was the first dismissal in Japan's postwar history of such a high-ranking military official and underscored the unusual public debate over defense issues that has arisen this year.

Reappraisal Advocated

Gen. Kurisu has been a leader of those advocating a reappraisal of Japan's defense posture, which was fixed in the early 1950s and generally provided only for self-defense forces. The constitution prohibits offensive weapons.

Gen. Kurisu publicly challenged several of the underlying assumptions, asserting at one point that it was difficult to distinguish between defensive and offensive weapons. He tried to upgrade the status of his own office and of the military generally, and once sought direct access on a regular basis to the prime minister.

For the last three decades, public discussion of such issues has been rare in Japan. But since January, the government of Premier Takeo Fukuda has seemed to encourage the defense debate and it was assumed by many observers that Gen. Kurisu's outspoken remarks had tacit approval at the highest levels. Some believed that he might have been floating trial balloons on behalf of the administration.

Challenge Implied

But in the latest confrontation, Gen. Kurisu implied a challenge to the fundamental rule of the military by civilian officials.

In an interview with a weekly magazine, he said that commanders might have to take "supralegal" actions on their own authority in certain events. As examples, he mentioned the protection of a Japanese fishing boat or the response to the approach of an aircraft from a potential enemy.

The law governing the self-defense force

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Gen. Hiroo Kurisu

Gen. Hiroo Kurisu

After Years of Secrecy

U.K. Cabinet Panels Unveiled

By Bernard D. Nossiter

LONDON, July 25 (WP) — The great veil of secrecy enveloping the prime minister's influential Cabinet committees has been pierced for the first time.

A detailed analysis by Bruce Page, editor of the New Statesman, concluded that the system made Britain's prime minister much more than a first among equals and was turning Britain's Cabinet style of government into something resembling a presidential regime.

Since the start of the century, when British government took on more responsibilities and the Cabinet was split into committees to deal with them, enormous secrecy has surrounded the technique. Both the subject matter and the membership of these committees has been secret.

Indeed, a parliamentary select committee once discovered that Cabinet committees, like telephone tapping and security arrangements at Chequers, were subjects that successive prime ministers have refused to discuss in the Commons.

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LONGEST PUZZLE — Arne Meyer-Oldenbourg, a teacher in Trossingen, West Germany, rolls out his 33-meter-long crossword puzzle, reported to be the world's largest. It has 7,612 horizontal questions and 8,823 vertical ones.

With Funds From Abroad

Pakistan Accuses Bhutto Of Manipulating Election

RAWALPINDI, Pakistan, July 25 (UPI) — The government has released a 405-page report purporting to document vast electoral malpractice last year by Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, then the prime minister, with use of more than \$3 million from an unnamed "foreign head of state."

The voluminous "white paper," with 1,044 pages of documents appended, said yesterday that the foreign contribution was delivered by a woman known to Pakistan as "General Rani."

It incriminated the Bank of Commerce and Credit International (BCCI) of Pakistani banker Agha Hasan Abedi, who has also been named in connection with controversial dealings of Bert Lance, the former U.S. budget director. The white paper said that the BCCI was the financing medium for ambitious manipulation of the elections of March last year.

The appended documents include photostats of personal letters, bank documents and "a blueprint for rigging" the elections, in which Mr. Bhutto's Pakistan People's Party won all but 37 of the 200 National Assembly seats.

Cosby Landslide

The landslide victory was Mr. Bhutto's undoing. Gen. Mohammed Zia ul-Haq took power

amid a wave of post-election protests by the opposition. On March 18, the Pakistan Supreme Court sentenced Mr. Bhutto to death by hanging for conspiracy to assassinate a political opponent.

Mr. Bhutto is appealing the death sentence. It remains to be seen whether yesterday's white paper will be admitted as prosecution evidence in the appeal trial.

Mr. Bhutto's chief defense counsel, Yahya Bakhtiar, is scheduled to go on trial for election rigging in Baluchistan province, once the Bhutto appeal has been settled.

The role of "General Rani," said to be a notorious procurer for the wealthy, was apparently only that of courier, the white paper said. Her present whereabouts were not stated.

Inquiry Committee

The white paper relies on two sources of material: documents signed or circulated by Mr. Bhutto and his aids, including intelligence officials and top civil servants, and findings of a committee of inquiry appointed by Gen. Zia in November.

The document charges that Mr. Bhutto used government and other money to build a "do or die" election organization with a "pyramid-like structure" of polling stations at the base and the district communions at the apex.

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It accuses Mr. Bhutto of buying off the election commission, an autonomous body under the constitution. "Bhutto and his lieutenants succeeded in reducing the election commission to a handmaiden of the party in power and an instrument in its electoral designs," the document said.

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In a news conference later, Gen. Kurisu defended his remarks and said that he had been prepared to resign if Mr. Kanemaru disagreed with them.

"I have said what I thought was right since I became chairman of the joint staff council," he said. "Field commanders should have the power to repel a surprise attack without waiting for orders from civilian authorities."

He said that he was not challenging the rule of civilian control over the military but was merely discussing powers that commanders should have before civilian leaders can exert that control in an emergency.

A veteran military officer who was said to be popular with many uniformed colleagues, Gen. Kurisu had been in trouble since he was appointed chairman of the council, which oversees ground, sea and air forces.

On his appointment in October, he announced that the post of chairman should be confirmed by the emperor as are those of Cabinet ministers and said that he would go to the imperial palace to write his name in the registry of high-ranking public officials. But he was refused permission.

Later, he insisted that the chairman of the joint staff council have direct access to the premier instead of making reports through civilian ministers. His civilian superior ruled that he should not have that right.

Right to Attack Sought

In a subsequent controversy, Gen. Kurisu declared that Japan should have the right to "attack the other side's bases" to defend itself if attacked, a position that many believed violated the premise that Japan should have only defensive weapons. Gen. Kurisu said that it was "difficult" to distinguish between offensive and defensive weapons.

The exclusion was adopted by a ways and means subcommittee headed by Rep. Joe Waggoner, D-La., and Rep. Ullman told AARO that Rep. Waggoner would be the key to having the exclusion extended to all Americans abroad.

Suspension of Rules

Once a final version of the bill is adopted by the full committee, it must be passed by the House. Rep. Ullman indicated that the bill would be brought up under suspension of the rules to expedite passage.

It then must go to conference with the Senate, which has passed its own measure. The Senate version is much less generous than that adopted by the House subcommittee.

Supporters hope to complete congressional action on the bill before Aug. 15, the extended deadline for filing of U.S. income tax returns by Americans overseas.

After Conservatives' Resignations

Lisbon Socialists Refuse to Quit

LISBON, July 25 (UPI) — Abandoned by his conservative partners, Socialist Premier Mario Soares refused to resign his Cabinet today and left the fate of his government up to President Antonio Ramalho Eanes.

"The government will not resign . . . and now everything depends on the president of the republic," a Socialist spokesman said after a meeting last night of top party leaders.

He said the 41-man party directorate had summoned an extraordinary session of the party's national commission to determine the Socialist Party's next moves following the resignation yesterday of the Center Democrats' three ministers. No date was given for the commission's meeting.

In a communiqué, the Socialists appeared to make a subtle plea for Communist support. "Essentially, the Socialist Party has followed leftist policies and that is why they want to bring it down," the communiqué said. "We say once more that we will not give in to ultimatum or threats, and we will intrinsically defend democracy."

Politicians had the right to hire and fire ministers.

Politicians said that in withdrawing Foreign Minister Victor Machado, Commerce Minister Basilio Horta and Administrative Reform Minister Rui Pena, the conservatives had left him a door open to com-

promise by keeping five secretaries of state in the government.

They said it was unlikely the Mr. Soares would opt for a minor government and fill these posts with Socialists because that would leave him at the mercy of Communists without parliamentary backing.

Court Upholds the Jailing Of N.Y. Times Reporter

TRENTON, N.J., July 25 (UPI) — The New Jersey Supreme Court today refused to interfere with the jailing of New York Times reporter Myron Farber on a civil conviction for his refusal to turn over his notes in connection with the murder trial of Dr. Marinus Jaschkevich.

The six judges of the court in Newark, however, unanimously blocked criminal penalties of six months in jail and a \$1,000 fine against Mr. Farber for poisoning between 1964 and 1966 with overdoses of a muscle-relaxant drug used in surgery. The trial was halted last week while defense attorneys sought Farber's notes.

"I cannot cast aside my obligations as a reporter simply because they are being contested," Mr. Farber said before he was sentenced. "The inevitable result of compliance with this order will be my conversion into an investigative agent for the parties in this case."

The reporter added: "If I give my file, I will have undermined professional integrity and damaged the credibility of my colleagues."

Arthur Odus Subzberger, publisher of The Times, said that the paper will, of course, support Mr. Farber as he maintains the credibility of his sources."

"This," Mr. Subzberger said, "what a free press is all about. If Judge Trautwein decides today that The Times is to pay \$3,000 for this privilege, so be it."

Earlier yesterday, Bergen County

Commissioner Theodore Trautwein in Hackensack ordered Mr. Farber to jail until he turned over his notes. He was also sentenced after it compiled with the court order.

Overseas of Care

Dr. Jaschkevich, 51, of Englewood Cliffs, has been on trial in Hackensack for the past six months on charges of killing patients by poisoning between 1964 and 1966 with overdoses of a muscle-relaxant drug used in surgery.

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The court handed down a 5-1 decision against Mr. Farber and The Times. Justice Morris Pashman dissented from the majority.

Mr. Farber and The Times still can appeal to the U.S. Supreme Court.

Mr. Farber, whose stories on the mysterious deaths of 13 patients at Riverdale Hospital in Oradell, N.J., in the mid-1960s led to the reopening of the case and the current trial, had spent seven hours in jail yesterday before he was allowed out by Judge Pashman.

The full court considered Judge Pashman's temporary decision yesterday.

Earlier yesterday, Bergen County

Callaghan Says Thatcher Encourages 'Prejudice'

From Wire Dispatches

LONDON, July 25 — Prime Minister James Callaghan, battling to get a new wage policy through Parliament, today made a strong attack on opposition leader Margaret Thatcher.

Her every speech is a rallying cry to prejudice," Mr. Callaghan said to a packed House of Commons. He said that Mrs. Thatcher, leader of the Conservatives for the last three years, had still not set down her policies. He summed up her philosophy as "find a rolling bandwagon and jump on it."

Mrs. Thatcher hit back by denouncing the Labor administration's economic record. She called Mr. Callaghan "a prime minister totally lacking in achievement."

The clash came as the Commons debated government proposals to limit wage increases to 5 percent during the next 12 months, as part of anti-inflation measures.

The Liberals deserted the minority Labor government last night and combined with the opposition Conservatives to defeat a measure sought by Mr. Callaghan's left-wing supporters. The defeat, by 301 to 291, had been expected and was not a confidence issue, involving the fate of the Cabinet.

But it was the first of three votes scheduled this week in which expected defeats could push Callaghan to call a general election in October, several months before his five-year mandate runs out next year.

Yesterday's defeat killed a motion to give dockworkers extensive rights to handle cargo within half a mile of ports. The measure was sought by the labor unions in the Labor party's left wing in return for cooperating in the growth of container cargo handling that requires a smaller labor force.

Defense Secretary Fred Maitland told the house that Royal Navy personnel would complete load of the strike-bound HMS Resolution, one of three Polaris subs being deployed by Scottish dockworkers in pay dispute.

On another labor question, government intervened today to seize immobilizing Britain's Poseidon submarine fleet.

The relations between the giant powers, which bear a special responsibility, constitute an important ingredient of detente," said.

"However, detente is not their fair alone; it concerns all countries whose fate is influenced by their relations."

Nonalignment with either of superpower groups is the possible alternative to bloc confrontation, tensions and the dangers of new military conflict," Marshal Tito said.

The definition of nonalignment particularly in the wake of Cuban intervention in Africa and of Vargas' joining the Comecon's economic organization.

Comecon had been expected to be the major controversy of this meeting at the foreign ministers level.

Some countries, led by Ceylon, had been asserting that it means adhesion to the "progressive group of states, to effect the

which are Marxist-oriented.

In several different ways, the Yugoslav president sought to pre-empt the Cuban push. He is the sole survivor of the founders of the movement to avoid pressures tending to divide the world into pro-Soviet and pro-Western blocs.

He said that nonalignment "pledged" against the imposition of social and political systems ideologies."

Reacting to Reports**Carter Warns Staff To Obey Drug Laws**

By Terence Smith

WASHINGTON, July 25 (NYT) — President Carter, responding to reports of drug use by White House employees, warned his staff yesterday to obey the drug laws, even if they disagree with the law, or "seek employment elsewhere."

"I expect every member of the White House staff to obey the law," the president wrote in a sharply worded memorandum distributed to the 351 White House staff members.

"Whether you agree with the law or whether or not others obey the law is totally irrelevant. You will obey it, or you will seek employment elsewhere," the statement said.

Deeply Concerned

The president said that he had been "deeply concerned over recent reports that some members of the White House staff are using illegal drugs." He added that he expected the senior staff to "convey my feelings directly and in no uncertain terms" to every member of the staff.

The president's admonishing memo — the first of its kind to the White House staff since he took office — followed a statement last week by his former drug-policy adviser, Dr. Peter Bourne, that there was a "high incidence" of marijuana use by the staff and "occasional" use of cocaine.

That remark and Dr. Bourne's resignation Thursday were commented on yesterday by the speaker of the House, Thomas O'Neill Jr., and the Senate minority leader, Howard Baker. Sen. Baker called for an inquiry, perhaps by the Justice Department, into drug use by the White House staff.

Rep. O'Neill, calling himself "an old square," said he would not tolerate the use of marijuana during duty hours by anyone on his staff.

Mrs. Carter's View

In addition, Rosalynn Carter, the president's wife, said that it was "ridiculous" to conclude from recent events that there was widespread use of drugs at the White House.

"There's not a drug problem at the White House and everybody knows that," Mrs. Carter said at a luncheon with reporters and editors of the Washington Bureau of The New York Times. "If there was, it would have been exposed long before now."

Dr. Bourne, who served as Mr. Carter's principal adviser on narcotics policy, resigned last week after admitting that he had prescribed a powerful sedative for a member of the White House staff under a false name.

The controversy took on a politi-

cal edge when Sen. Baker was asked about it in an informal Senate news conference.

"We need at least a fuller explanation," said the senator, who is often mentioned as a potential 1980 challenger to Mr. Carter. He added that a Justice Department investigation of the White House staff was a possible procedure.

New York Firm Cited in Deaths Of Drug Addicts

NEW YORK, July 25 (UPI) — A New York pharmaceutical house was charged yesterday with allowing LAAM — a highly powerful experimental variation of methadone — illegally to reach unsuspecting street addicts, some of whom took overdoses of the drug. Vitarine Inc. is accused of sloppy record-keeping and failure to report thefts and losses of several million tablets of the drug.

The \$1-million federal civil suit against the firm was brought after a 14-month Drug Enforcement Adminstration investigation.

Vitarine is the sole manufacturer of LAAM (long-acting methadone), which is used experimentally at selected drug treatment centers instead of methadone, a drug commonly used to treat heroin addicts.

LAAM does not take effect until 12 hours after it is ingested, and its effects last up to three days. The suit said that a number of addicts, unaware that the drug is slow to act, took overdoses trying to make the drug take effect.

Priority Attached to 10 Proposals**Outlook Dubious for Many Carter Bills**

By B. Drummond Ayres

WASHINGTON, July 25 (NYT) — With the second session of the 95th Congress three-fourths finished, the outlook is decidedly dubious for a number of President Carter's major legislative proposals.

White House aides and congressional leaders, aware that the president has not had much to cheer about legislatively except for victories on Middle East arms sales and the Panama Canal treaties, met last week and drew up a list of about two dozen bills on which to concentrate during the closing weeks of the session, which ends Oct. 7.

They concluded that many problems lay ahead and gave top priority to 10 measures — a tax cut, the energy package, aid for New York City, controls on hospital costs, airline deregulation, counter-cyclical revenue sharing, removing the embargo on arms to Turkey, civil-service reform, labor-law revision and full-employment programs.

Later, some congressional leaders complained privately that the White House had put so many items on the list that setting realistic priorities had become exceedingly difficult. One senior House official said that President Carter was "splitting his leadership" on many bills at a time when his decline in the polls already had seriously hurt him on Capitol Hill.

Not Viewed as Strong

"There is no longer the willingness of a number of Democrats to go along with the bills that are requested of them," the House official said. "He's not viewed as strong and important to them."

In assessing the legislative outlook for the 10 bills most wanted by Mr. Carter, legislative leaders gave the bill for aid to New York an excellent rating. They said that it had been expertly lobbied and noted that many members of the House and Senate were satisfied that the city had done much on its own to set its financial house in order.

For the remainder of the top ten, there was considerably less certainty.

The consensus seemed to be that some sort of energy package and tax cut would be enacted, although probably nothing particularly pleasing to Mr. Carter. The section of the energy package on natural gas pricing could become mired in a filibuster. Differences over capi-



LOVE ON WHEELS — James and Mary Everett undoubtedly had drivers looking as they made their getaway to the shore after being married on the cycle in Hamilton Township, N.J.

'Image' Problem Conceded**Mrs. Carter Defends President's Record**

By Steven V. Roberts

WASHINGTON, July 25 (NYT) — Rosalynn Carter conceded yesterday that President Carter has an image problem. But she said she does not feel that the public perception of her husband is accurate.

"They think he's incompetent; he is not incompetent," she insisted, her voice growing stern. "They think he's indecisive; he's not indecisive. He's very strong, he's very determined, he knows what he

wants and he doesn't back down, but he knows that in politics you have to compromise."

In a luncheon meeting with reporters and editors of The New York Times, Mrs. Carter offered a number of reasons for this poor image: a press that focuses too often on negative or irrelevant details, an "open administration" that airs its differences in public, a post-Watergate mood that ousters distrust of anyone in power, and a White House staff that has

failed to convey the president's accomplishments.

Frustrated and angry with the situation, Mrs. Carter played an important role in the recent assignment of Gerald Rafshoon, a longtime Carter adviser, to the job of creating a new presidential image in the media. "I want people to know what we're doing," Mrs. Carter said.

Mrs. Carter showed flashes of wry humor. She noted that when her daughter Amy practices the violin, "The cat begins to cry." When asked where Amy practiced the instrument, she smiled and said, "Well, we have a big house."

Like many members of the Carter administration, Mrs. Carter is clearly annoyed and concerned about what she sees as the failure of the electorate to appreciate the president. "I think Jimmy's doing a very good job, and I think anybody who really looks to see what he's doing would agree with me," she said. "But the people don't know it."

Asked if she thought that the press was being unfair to the president, Mrs. Carter said, "I don't think it's any kind of planned thing." But she offered several examples of what she considered unfair reporting.

The administration, she complained, has not gotten sufficient credit for reducing unemployment, and she cited a recent poll showing that 70 percent of all Americans did not even know that the jobless rate had dropped.

Circle of Advisers

"Another misconception is that he's surrounded all the time by Georgia people," Mrs. Carter said. On foreign policy decisions, she said, the president consults such people as Zbigniew Brzezinski, and Secretary of State Cyrus Vance. "He doesn't sit down with Jody and Hamilton," she said, referring to Jody Powell and Hamilton Jordan, two old and close Carter confidants.

As for the dozen or so other bills that congressional leaders talked over with Mr. Carter's aides, she said, the president consults such people as Averell Harriman and Clark Clifford, asking their advice on a wide variety of matters.

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In addition, she said, the president makes many impromptu phone calls to such veterans as Averell Harriman and Clark Clifford, asking their advice on a wide variety of matters.

One reason for the attitude of the press, she said, was the Watergate experience. "I don't think people trust anybody," she said. Then she added: "I'm not saying that's bad, because so much has happened in the past that caused people to react that way. Maybe it's good."

Mr. Carter's determination to run an "open administration" has also caused him some problems, she said. What the press portrays as "dissension," she said, is usually the normal debate that precedes any policy decision.

Like her husband, Mrs. Carter said she feels frustrated by the difficulty of getting anything done in Washington. One of her villains is the bureaucracy — "a terrible mess" — and another is the lobbyists who oppose such legislation as hospital-cost containment.

Unlike the Carters, these lobbyists have been in Washington for many years and have forged close friendships with key congressmen. When it comes to a vote, she added, these congressmen are thus "in the position of voting against their friends."

She said that she feels "very discouraged" by the prospects for passage of the equal rights amendment but supports extending the ratification deadline and will continue to lobby for the measure. The opponents, she acknowledged, are "very well organized," but she said they use "distorted" arguments to frustrate their case.

She has a lot of sympathy for such political wives as Betty Ford and Joan Kennedy, who found the strains of political life wearing. Her formula for staying sane, she said, is to work hard and stay involved with what her husband is doing. The alternative, she said, would be "very boring."

Senate Filibuster Starts On Gas-Price Decontrol

By Richard Halloran

WASHINGTON, July 25 (NYT) — Sen. James Abourezk, D-S.D., yesterday began a filibuster against a bill that would remove price controls from natural gas, further imperiling President Carter's already troubled energy legislation.

The senator, who has long warned that he would conduct an all-out campaign to defeat the natural-gas bill, started with a series of parliamentary maneuvers, such as insisting on a voice vote for every action on the floor, to delay the workings of the Senate.

According to his aides, Sen. Abourezk later plans to bold the floor and move into a traditional filibuster. But the aides said that his tactics would be decided day by day, in what they called a "doctrine of flexible response."

The filibuster began earlier than expected, Sen. Abourezk's aides said, because he discovered that the Senate leadership intended to bring the natural-gas bill to the floor for debate and a vote before other, less controversial parts of the administration's energy legislation.

Sen. Abourezk, who plans to retire from the Senate at the end of his term in January, says that by removing price controls, the bill favors gas producers over consumers. He was said to have the support of several other liberals.

On the other hand, his aides said that he was hoping for more support from conservatives who oppose the bill for other reasons.

The bill is a compromise to which House and Senate conferees agreed in May after months of contention. It would gradually remove most price controls by 1985 but in

the meantime would set about 20 different prices for the gas, depending on where and when it was found and a flock of other criteria.

Wording Reviewed

The wording of the conference report was being reviewed and was supposed to be ready for a final draft before the end of this week.

The plan called for the conference agreement to be introduced on the floor of the Senate next week.

Aides of Sen. Abourezk said that he started the delaying tactics now because he feared that Sen. Robert Byrd, the majority leader from West Virginia, would try to ram through the natural-gas bill and an authorization bill for the Department of Energy with a controversial amendment.

That amendment, introduced in the House by Majority Leader James Wright of Texas, would remove price controls from about 18 percent of domestically produced oil.

That bill was withdrawn from the House floor last week, when Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., told House floor leaders that noncompliant senators might be moved into opposition, contending that the bill called for too much decontrol of prices.

The administration's energy package contains five parts, of which only one, that dealing with coal conversion, has been given final approval by the Senate. Natural gas evidently is the next to be considered, followed by utility rate reform and conservation. The tax portion is generally considered to be in trouble.

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the meantime would set about 20 different prices for the gas, depending on where and when it was found and a flock of other criteria.

2 New Ministers in Iran

TEHRAN, July 25 (Reuters) — Iranian Premier Jamshid Amuzegar yesterday brought two new ministers into his Cabinet but left major portfolios unchanged.

Mr. Schmid said that he hoped the compromise would satisfy

Mr. Karpov and Mr. Korchnoi, who claimed that the delivery of yogurt from the Soviet delegation could provide coded signals to make a particular move.

Yogurt Regulations Firmly Set In World Chess Championship

BAGUIO CITY, Philippines, July 25 (AP) — Champion Anatoly Karpov was told today that he can eat violet-colored yogurt prepared by his Soviet cook and delivered by a Filipino waiter at specified times during the remaining games of the World Chess Championship.

Any change in color and flavor will have to be reported in writing to tournament officials, said chief arbiter Lothar Schmid.

Thus was the affair whimsically known as the "tempest" to a

place difficult to watch from the towers, the three unidentified refugees assembled three ladders and scaled the 3.4-meter-high wall. Only after the escapees reached West Berlin did the border guards sound the alarm, the report said.

They used a flashlight to blink signals to a watch tower, gaining enough time to reach the wall without raising an alarm. The signals were said to be part of a border-guard code that the refugees had deciphered after several months' observation.

The two men cut the chain of a door leading to the wall and replaced it with their own chain. At a

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The Myth of Nonalignment

With more than 100 states and movements represented in the Belgrade conference on nonalignment, there is clearly a growing emotion on behalf of national and cultural independence — something that appears, often, in ethnic violence. But there are also some contradictions in this grouping of the ungrouped. The leaders of many states, including Tito, whose Yugoslavia is the host, condemn big-power intervention in Africa. But Cuba is a member of the nonaligned organization, and it requires much naivete to assume that Cuba's adventures in Africa are its own.

This contradiction has haunted the whole concept of nonalignment since its beginnings. Jawaharlal Nehru and Gamal Abdel Nasser, who joined with Tito in launching the movement, had their own associations with the powers at various times — at best, even now, India and Egypt can be called relatively nonaligned. And there is good reason to wonder whether Yugoslavia will maintain its independence after Tito dies, or whether, weakened by internal ethnic and ideological disputes, it draws closer to Moscow or to the West.

For a constant in the whole development of the theory of nonalignment has been the power of the aligned. Where that power is

more or less equal, nonaligned neighbors may live in reasonable freedom where one group of the aligned nations is not challenged by the other; it possesses a very real dominance, or at any rate often seeks to establish such dominance.

So a major effort by the nonaligned is directed at the aligned: Tito calls for a resumption of detente between the United States and the Soviet Union, and for reduction in the global burden of armaments.

At a time when there are so many cleavages within nations along ethnic and cultural lines, as well as between nations over boundaries, trade and the like, nonalignment has an appeal. But it is, essentially, the appeal of a new kind of alignment rather than the absence that marked so much of European history with death and destruction, the kind that could set the world aflame when an Austrian archduke was shot in Sarajevo. But it does assume, if it is to be successful, international collaboration of a closer kind than the world has ever known, a sense of common need, of common responsibility. And much of this was revealed in Tito's opening address. The title of the conference may represent a myth, but its goals, or at least the goals of its principal members, are worth careful consideration by a fragmented world.

Who Are Africa's Aliens?

During its recent stormy meeting, the Organization of African Unity displayed much disunity on the subject of foreign military intervention. This is not surprising: Many African states and movements look to nations abroad for assistance with arms. But they oppose those who do so for reasons different from their own. And not all the military intervention comes from outside Africa — Chad, for instance, is very bitter about Libya's support of rebel groups on Chad's territory, although Chad itself receives help from France.

So there is no simple definition of what "foreign military intervention" really means, and no easy method of unifying the African states to resist such intervention. Indeed, one may even question just what or who is alien to the continent.

To be sure, a quick answer to this would be whatever is not black and which has roots outside Africa. In the 19th century, this meant, primarily, European colonists who dominated Africa from the Mediterranean to the Cape of Good Hope. But Africa is basically a much more complicated territorial and ethnic entity than this suggests. The Arabs have made a deep impression on black Africa, especially along the Indian Ocean coast. And they ruled, for centuries, North Africa, where the indigenous population was not black but Egyptian Copts and Moroccan Berbers. Portuguese, Spanish and Dutch were planted in African soil for centuries. The black tribes themselves migrated much — the wanderings of the Bantu were as epic as those of the Aryans.

All of this tends to explain why the OAU

is having so much difficulty in aligning its members on behalf of any single policy relating to relations with foreign countries, why boundary problems exist in virtually every African state, and why the removal of openly colonial government is only the first step — however difficult — toward creating an independent nationality.

In Rhodesia, for example, how does one balance off the powers retained by the whites under Ian Smith against the powers of the guerrilla nationalists derived from countries outside Rhodesia. And which is fairer to the black population of the land? In Namibia, whose difficulties appear to have been resolved — South Africa wants to hang on to the only major port of the country, Walvis Bay. And, of course, there is a kind of internal irony in the fact that Africans, while deplored "foreign intervention," insist on it with respect to both Rhodesia and Namibia. The argument for the stand is that the colonists should remove the colonies. But the same argument is advanced by Somalia against Ethiopia, and by Zaire against Angola, for the aid that they have received from Cuba and the Soviet Union.

But while the African problem cannot be reduced to slogans in words of one syllable, it is still the African problem. It is, in its political and strategic aspects, one that the African states themselves must resolve and thus keep the challenges and opportunities they afford alien adventurers to a minimum. Independence has its heavy responsibilities, and these are centered in the OAU rather than in Washington, Moscow, Paris, London or Havana.

No Need for Nuclear Carrier

The Carter administration's effort to head off construction of a fifth nuclear supercarrier, costing \$2.4 billion, has been rebuffed so far in Congress. After the House voted full speed ahead, the Senate passed a so-called compromise resolution calling for a halt in big-carrier construction — after just one more. The resolution has limited value, for any future Congress is free to insist on still more of the monster ships. So the extravagance has been authorized but it may still be denied an appropriation — and it ought to be.

The defense subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee has approved the nuclear behemoth, but by a narrow vote of 7-6, and it turned down the air admirals' request for a \$1.1 billion nuclear cruiser to defend the new carrier. With the threat of a presidential veto hanging over the project, perhaps the full committee will review the arguments.

The Navy of the future, as the Senate resolution stated, needs more ships but "substantially smaller and less costly" ones that can be dispersed to cut losses in a missile attack. Most of the Pentagon, and even most of the

Navy, share that view. Six light carriers could be built for the price of just a single nuclear giant.

BIG CARRIERS ARE NOT NEEDED FOR THE NAVY'S MAIN MISSION — TO KEEP OPEN THE SEA LANES TO ALLIES IN EUROPE. NOR ARE THE BIG SHIPS ESSENTIAL FOR FIGHTING SMALL WARS, SHOWING THE FLAG IN PEACETIME OR DEMONSTRATING SUPERIORITY OVER THE SOVIET FLEET. THE SOVIET UNION HAS NO LARGE CARRIERS AND IS BUILDING NONE.

THE MAIN MISSION FOR WHICH NUCLEAR CARRIERS MIGHT HAVE A COMBAT EDGE OVER SMALLER VESSELS WOULD BE IN LAUNCHING BOMBS FROM CLOSE-IN AGAINST SOVIET TARGETS. BUT THERE IS GROWING DOUBT ABOUT A CARRIER'S ABILITY TO SURVIVE THE ASSAULT OF LAND-BASED AIRCRAFT WHICH WOULD THEN BE DIRECTED AGAINST IT.

THE CARTER ADMINISTRATION WOULD NOTNECESSARILY LET THE NAVY KEEP 12 BIG CARRIER TASK FORCES IN OPERATION UNTIL THE END OF THE CENTURY. INSTEAD OF A FIFTH NUCLEAR CARRIER, IT PROPOSES TO BUILD A MEDIUM-SIZED, OIL-FIRED CARRIER, COSTING ABOUT \$1 BILLION LESS. THE MARGINAL ADVANTAGES OF NUCLEAR PROPULSION — FOR A SHIP THAT CAN TRAVEL ONLY AS FAST AND FAR AS ITS NON-NUCLEAR SUPPLY SHIPS — ARE HARDLY WORTH \$1 BILLION.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

July 26, 1903

ANDERSON, Ind. — With one ounce of common salt, six ounces of pure water, six ounces of 90-percent alcohol, and two ounces of aqua-ammonia distributed in five small plates, all covered in an airtight glass tube, Dr. Charles Littlefield demonstrated here today that he had created life in the form of thousands of atomic or animated substances, similar to well-developed "germs of life." The process of transformation of the matter into living forces took 90 minutes.

BERLIN — The parliamentary leader of the German Socialists, the largest group in the Reichstag, writes in an article published here today that he believes the evacuation by foreign troops of the occupied Rhineland area to be the gravest problem in the face of true peace. Rudolph Brüscheid, who is a minister in Mr. Mueller's cabinet, said that he believes that the military security of France would not be compromised if French troops were pulled back from the Rhine.

Protected by the influence of the Soviet Union and innumerable, intricate understandings, these spies were able to operate almost undisturbed. However, this state of affairs ceased when two Soviet spies



A New Brand of Stalinism

By Leopold Unger

BRUSSELS — Although he was twice buried, Stalin is more alive today than at any time since March 5, 1953, the day of his death. The recent rulings of Soviet justice have hurried that country back into the most ignominious depths of its past, to the show trials and persecutions of the 1937-1938 and 1948-

1953. Russia has never been without repression. Never has the country known democracy or liberty. Quite the contrary, it has managed to stain entire continents with its type of despotism. But each great purge, which, according to Lenin, was aimed at ridding "the Russian earth of dangerous insects" was the reflection of a deep crisis within the regime, of its precariousness, its anxiety.

Moscow knows that it may lose this in show of force but it believes that the tranquill activity of its agents in the West is of paramount importance and that all of the cynical understandings must be respected. To do so, it is stocking up on high quality "human merchandise" for eventual exchange with the West. Shcharansky, Ginsburg, Pyatku are of this quality.

This again is the case today. What is the crisis that justifies — for the Kremlin — this latest great purge? Why has Moscow decided to defy intellectuals throughout the world by condemning Alexander Ginsburg and Viktoras Pyatku on the very same day? Why did it declare war on Judaism by exiling Vladimir Strelak, Ida Nudel and Joseph Begur? Why, in trying Anatoli Shcharansky as a spy, did it decide to provoke President Carter and the U.S. political establishment?

No Confidence

IS NOT THE KREMLIN AWARE THAT whatever the stakes may appear to be today, it has created an atmosphere in which no authority — in Washington or elsewhere — can show the slightest confidence in Moscow; that never before, not even during the invasion of Czechoslovakia, has the Soviet model been so thoroughly rejected by the Communist parties of the West; that 25 years after Stalin's "doctors' plot" there is talk of a "Ginsburg-Shcharansky plot" in the contest of a new "final solution" of the Jewish question in the Soviet Union?

IS THE INTERNAL SOVIET CRISIS SUFFICIENTLY SEVERE FOR MOSCOW TO RISK LOSING NUMEROUS OBJECTIVES WHICH IT HAD LONG SOUGHT TO OBTAIN THROUGH ITS POLICY OF DETENTE?

HERE ARE SEVERAL REASONS FOR THIS HOODWINK AGAINST DISSENTERS: A WHIFF OF GRAPESHOT THAT ADDS UP TO 31 YEARS OF PRISON AND GULAG.

MOSCOW'S TIMING WAS NO MERE COINCIDENCE.

THE TRIALS BEGAN THE DAY WHEN SECRETARY OF STATE CYRUS VANCE AND FOREIGN MINISTER ANDRIY GRONSKY MET IN GENEVA TO DISCUSS AN ARMS OUTBACK AND ENDED ON THE DAY THAT PRESIDENT CARTER VISITED THE BERLIN WALL. THE KREMLIN THUS SENT ITS BRUTAL MESSAGE IN THE WEST: "HUMAN RIGHTS ARE A STRICTLY INTERNAL AFFAIR FOR THE SOVIET UNION AND WE WILL NOT TOLERATE MR. CARTER'S CONTINUOUS PROVOCATION OF OUR CITIZENS THROUGH HIS HYPOCRITICAL STATEMENTS — STATEMENTS WHICH WE CONSIDER PRIMARILY DESTINED AS INTERNAL U.S. POLITICAL PROPAGANDA."

FURTHERMORE, THE SOVIET UNION RECENTLY HAS BEEN SUBJECT TO A SERIES OF FAILURES IN ITS ESPIONAGE ACTIVITIES AND MOSCOW CONSIDERS COVERT INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES AS ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL TO ITS SURVIVAL. IT IS BECAUSE THE KREMLIN SUFFERS FROM AN ACUTE CASE OF "SURPRISE COMPLEX" THAT MANY SOVIET COMMERCIAL OR DIPLOMATIC ENVOYS, FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS AND MEMBERS OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS ARE SCARCELY MORE THAN VULGAR SPIES.

PROTECTED BY THE INFLUENCE OF THE SOVIET UNION AND INNUMERABLE, INTRICATE UNDERSTANDINGS, THESE SPIES WERE ABLE TO OPERATE ALMOST UNDISTURBED. HOWEVER, THIS STATE OF AFFAIRS CEASED WHEN TWO SOVIET SPIES

WERE ARRESTED IN NEW JERSEY, NOT FOLLOWING BLACKMAIL BY MOSCOW AGAINST U.S. BUSINESSMAN JAY CRAWFORD, BUT INDICTED AND ABOVE ALL, NOT EXPELLED QUIETLY. THEY ARE STILL IN THE UNITED STATES WHERE THEY WILL FACE TRIAL AND RUN THE RISK OF A LIFE SENTENCE IN PRISON. SOVIET SPIES NO LONGER FEEL THAT THEY MAY ACT WITH IMPUNITY AND THIS IS AN INTEGRAL SITUATION FOR THE KREMLIN.

MOSCOW KNOWS THAT IT MAY LOSE THIS IN SHOW OF FORCE BUT IT BELIEVES THAT THE TRANQUILL ACTIVITY OF ITS AGENTS IN THE WEST IS OF PARAMOUNT IMPORTANCE AND THAT ALL OF THE CYNICAL UNDERSTANDINGS MUST BE RESPECTED. TO DO SO, IT IS STOCKING UP ON HIGH QUALITY "HUMAN MERCHANDISE" FOR EVENTUAL EXCHANGE WITH THE WEST. SHCHARANSKY, GINSBURG, PYATKU ARE OF THIS QUALITY.

THIS IS THE CASE TODAY. WHAT IS THE CRISIS THAT JUSTIFIES — FOR THE KREMLIN — THIS LATEST GREAT PURGE? WHY HAS MOSCOW DECIDED TO DEFY INTELLECTUALS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD BY CONDEMNING ALEXANDER GINSBURG AND VIKTORAS PYATKU ON THE VERY SAME DAY? WHY DID IT DECLARE WAR ON JUDAISM BY EXILING VLADIMIR STRELAK, IDA NUDEL AND JOSEPH BEGUR? WHY, IN TRYING ANATOLI SHCHARANSKY AS A SPY, DID IT DECIDE TO PROVOKE PRESIDENT CARTER AND THE U.S. POLITICAL ESTABLISHMENT?

Liquidate

IN ADDITION, MOSCOW HAS DECIDED TO END THE DISSIDENT PROBLEM. SUPPORTED BY A REVIVAL OF NATIONALISTIC FEELINGS IN THE NON-RUSSIAN REPUBLICS, BY THE VOLUME OF JEWISH IMMIGRATION, BY THE CREATION OF A FREE LABOR MOVEMENT, DISSIDENCE IN THE SOVIET UNION COULD HAVE COORDINATED ITS ACTIVITIES AND EVENTUALLY BECOME OPEN POLITICAL OPPPOSITION.

MOSCOW USED A JUDICIAL BROOM TO SWEEP THE POLITICAL AREA CLEAN. AND THE KREMLIN ALSO WAS PARTICULARLY EAGER TO PREVENT ANY MANIFESTATION THAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN EXPECTED IN THIS PERIOD OF CHRONIC ECONOMIC DIFFICULTY. BEYOND THAT, THE SUMMITS PROVIDED A METHOD FOR COORDINATION, CAJOLING "PAROCHIAL LEGISLATURES," BUILDING CONFIDENCE IN THE WORRIED PUBLICS OF THE WESTERN WORLD — AND RESTORING A MEASURE OF CONFIDENCE AMONG WESTERN LEADERS.

SHCHARANSKY, GINSBURG AND PYATKU ARE PAWS IN THIS GAME TOO.

BUT THE DECISION TO UNLEASH THE JUDGES, TO LIQUIDATE THE DISSIDENTS BY ANY MEANS — INHUMAN SENTENCES, HARASSMENT AND HUMILIATION OF WITNESSES, PERJURY AND ANTI-SEMITIC HATRED — WAS TAKEN BY THE KREMLIN TO PREPARE FOR A MAJOR OPERATION: THE BREZHNEV SUCCESSION.

IT MAY SEEM A PARADOX THAT LEONID BREZHNEV, PRESIDENT OF THE SOVIET UNION, MARSHAL OF THE ARMIES, SECRETARY GENERAL OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY, A MAN WHO HAS REACHED THE SUMMIT OF SOVIET GLORY SHOULD BE BOtherED BY POLITICAL GNATS. BUT ALL THE FEVISH ACTIVITY OF THE KREMLIN (GULAG, EXILE AND, HOPEFULLY, EXCHANGE) IS TAKING PLACE JUST OUTSIDE THE LEADER'S SICKROOM. WITH ITS CHARACTERISTIC HEAVY-HANDEDNESS, THE KREMLIN IS PLACING ITSELF IN A SIEGE MENTALITY, ELIMINATING ANY POSSIBLE SOURCE OF TROUBLE BEFORE THE INTERVENTION AND ANY POSSIBLE DOUBT ABOUT HOW THE SUCCESSOR WILL BE DECIDED AND WHAT TYPE OF REGIME WILL FOLLOW.

SHCHARANSKY, GINSBURG AND PYATKU HAVE BEEN SACRIFICED SO THAT THE REGIME MAY PERPETUATE ITSELF. BUT THE OPERATION WAS LESS THAN SUCCESSFUL. IF THE TRIALS WERE STALINIST IN CHARACTER, THE RESULTS WERE NOT THERE WERE NO CONFESSIONS.

Farce

THE THREE MEN HELD THEIR HEADS HIGH AGAINST THEIR PERSECUTORS. PYATKU, WHO WAS SENTENCED TO 10 YEARS, DECLARED DURING THE TRIAL: "I REFUSE TO HAVE ANYTHING TO DO WITH THIS FARCE." GINSBURG, WHO WAS SENTENCED TO EIGHT YEARS: "I REFUSE TO SEEK THE CLEMENCY OF THIS COURT AND I SEND MY GREETINGS TO MY FRIEND ANATOLI."

SHCHARANSKY, 13 YEARS: "I AM PROUD TO HAVE BEEN SACRIFICED FOR SUCH MEN AS [ANDREI] SAKHAROV, [YURI] ORLOV AND GINSBURG WHO ARE THE PRIDE OF RUSSIA. TO MY WIFE AND TO MY PEOPLE

Rights in Americas: A Modest Success

By Tom Wicker

WASHINGTON — The vote of Grenada finally brought into being this past week an Inter-American Court of Human Rights that has been nine years in winning hemispheric approval. A day or so later, Argentina learned that the U.S. Export-Import Bank had turned down a \$270-million loan for electrical equipment for a hydroelectric project on the upper Parana River. And in the same week, a Bolivian election was annulled by a court, only to be followed by a military coup.

At least one connecting link between all these events was President Carter's human rights policy. There are those who think that policy is pushed too erratically — not hard enough against strategically important allies like South Korea and perhaps too hard for the good of Soviet dissidents like Anatoli Shcharansky; and after a year and a half, and despite setbacks like the Bolivian coup, the Carter human rights policy has had its modest successes, too.

Reservations

Some of those most involved in that policy think its major achievement has been an improved world "climate of human rights." Just recently, the Council on Hemispheric Affairs, in a country-by-country assessment of human rights in the Americas, expressed some reservations about the administration's performance, but concluded:

"The Carter administration, through its human rights policy, has made a significant contribution to the cause of humanity in the hemisphere. We have now entered a period where no totalitarian regime can victimize its own people with impunity or in silence."

The U.S. signature in June 1977 finally led the way toward the necessary ratifications — Grenada's was the 11th and deciding vote — on the hemispheric court of human rights, whether Congress will now ratify what Carter signed remains to be seen. Argentina's dismal record on human rights, the worst in the hemisphere — more than 3,500 acknowledged political prisoners and probably at least that many more unacknowledged — evoked the Ex-Im Bank's refusal to make the \$270-million loan. And human rights pressures from Washington and elsewhere were pushing Bolivia toward a return to civilian rule, until the latest military coup turned back the clock.

Katangese Incident

Nor is it only in this hemisphere that the human rights policy is being felt. When President Mobutu of Zaire recently declared an amnesty for political prisoners, including a former foreign minister, he was completing his end of an arrangement worked out when the United States agreed to ferry

Amnesty International estimates that as many as 15,000 people have disappeared in Argentina since the military coup of March 1976. Dr. Oscar Alende, a former governor of Buenos Aires, visited the United States recently and said 1,000 persons have died by rightist terrorism this year, probably with police connivance. Religious freedom has been canceled and seven secret prison camps, according to Alende, are full to overflowing. And although Gen. Jorge Rafael Videla officially becomes president on Aug. 1, in a seeming step toward the rule of law, the expectation here is for continuing repression and violence.

NOTABLE PROGRESS ALSO HAS BEEN MADE IN BRAZIL WHERE, AFTER 14 YEARS OF MILITARY RULE, A "BACK TO THE BARRACKS" MOVEMENT IS SAID TO BE GATHERING FORCE IN THE ARMY AND AMONG THOSE WHO ORIGINALLY WELCOMED AUTHORITARIAN GOVERNMENT AND LONG SUPPORTED IT. BUT FOR ALL THESE GAINS, THE COUP IN BOLIVIA AND THE SITUATION IN ARGENTINA UNDERSCORE THE WARNINGS OF HUMAN RIGHTS ACTIVISTS HERE THAT THE TASK HAS HARDLY BEGUN EVEN IN THIS HEMISPHERE.

Repression

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL ESTIMATES THAT AS MANY AS 15,000 PEOPLE HAVE DISAPPEARED IN ARGENTINA SINCE THE MILITARY COUP OF MARCH 1976. DR. OSCAR ALENDE, A FORMER GOVERNOR OF BUENOS AIRES, VISITED THE UNITED STATES RECENTLY AND SAID 1,000 PERSONS HAVE DIED BY RIGHTIST TERRORISM THIS YEAR, PROBABLY WITH POLICE CONNIVANCE. RELIGIOUS FREEDOM HAS BEEN CANCELED AND SEVEN SECRET PRISON CAMPS, ACCORDING TO ALENDE, ARE FULL TO OVERFLOWING. AND ALTHOUGH GEN. JORGE RAFAEL VIDELA OFFICIALLY BECOMES PRESIDENT ON AUG. 1, IN A SEEMING STEP TOWARD THE RULE OF LAW, THE EXPECTATION HERE IS FOR CONTINUING REPRESSION AND VIOLENCE.

WITHOUT SOME RESTRAINT, THE SOLDIER COMMITMENTS OF THE BONN SUMMIT WILL BE REMEMBERED AS A BIT OF JEST. FOR THE GROWING WEIGHT OF OIL IMPORTS BEARS THE MAIN RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE WEAKNESS OF THE DOLLAR. THE U.S. RECORD ON OIL DOES DIFFER FROM THAT OF THE REST OF THE WORLD. FOR INSTANCE, WHILE THE U.S. CONSUMPTION OF OIL INCREASED 18 PERCENT IN ABSOLUTE TERMS BETWEEN 1973 AND 1978, FRANCE'S DECLINED BY 10 PERCENT. THE EFFORTS BY THE EUROPEANS TO JUDGE THE BONN SUMMIT JUST BEFORE THE BONN MEETING TO INSULATE THEIR CURRENCIES FROM THE DOLLAR'S FLUCTUATIONS SHOW HOW DEEP THEIR APPREHENSIONS ARE

Effort Sputtering to End

Last Try for Key Data By House Bribery Probe

By Fred Barbash

WASHINGTON, July 25 (WP) — Barring one long-shot bid for the crucial testimony of a former South Korean diplomat, the House's congressional bribery investigation is about to sputter to an inconclusive end.

With little hope of success, the State Department has agreed, according to sources, to try to set up a meeting of two House committee members with South Korean President Park Chung Hee in an effort to obtain the testimony of Mr. Park's one-time adviser Kim Dong Jo, former ambassador to the United States.

Leon Jaworski, special counsel to the House Committee on Standards of Official Conduct, has said that his investigation would be only half complete without Mr. Kim's cooperation.

Investigators are known to feel that with Mr. Kim's testimony they may have cases involving serious violations against several more current members of Congress.

Cash Payments

Businessman Tongsun Park already has testified that he made more than \$750,000 in payments, mostly cash, to members of Congress.

Mr. Kim's testimony was sought to show that members who have said that they could not know that

Dog Activist Set For Jail In England

LONDON, July 25 (NYT) — Frank Clifford, of Burnley, is England's newest hero. He is preparing to go to jail for his dog.

Mr. Clifford, 42, organized the Burnley Dog Owners Action Committee and led dog-in demonstrations when the town council passed a law last year prohibiting dogs in 141 acres of the town's 657 acres of parkland. Hundreds of other irate owners joined him.

If he continues to defy the law and a court injunction placed on him last month, he will be sent to jail for contempt of court. He is to appear in a London court Thursday for a last chance to repeat. He said yesterday that he is expected to spend Thursday night in Brixton prison.

Mr. Clifford's campaign has put England in an emotional crisis. In a nation of dog lovers, he is naturally applauded.

Sanitary Problem

On the other hand, even the English have begun to be concerned about the growing sanitary problem caused by urban dogs. The sidewalks of London are as filthy as those in New York or Paris in spite of a seldom-enforced law threatening fines of £25 (about \$48) for allowing one's dog to " foul the footpath."

A London man who has spent many summer vacations in unspoiled Cornwall reported this year that even the most remote villages there are being fouled by visiting city dogs.

The main demands for a cleanup come from mothers of young children. They want their children to be able to play freely in parks. Their pressure led the Greater London Council last year to take action similar to Burnley's, placing much of the city's parkland off limits to dogs and allowing dogs to be exercised only in specified park areas.

The outcry from London dog owners was spirited at first, but there were no Frank Clifffords to lead them and they have reluctantly accepted the ban.

Mr. Clifford and his sympathizers fear that if Burnley's ban is not contested, the idea will spread across the nation. Already, 19 other English burroughs have asked Burnley's council for copies of its law.

Mr. Clifford, an unemployed salesman who actually lives in the town of Nelson, a few miles from Burnley, took up the cause on behalf of elderly Burnley residents who now have to walk one or two miles to find a park for their dogs.

He owns two dogs: a golden labrador retriever named Honey and a springer spaniel named Mandy.

The controversy took a violent turn last night. Someone poured acid on his car. He has asked for police protection.

Besides an indefinite prison sentence, Mr. Clifford must come up with £20,000 (about \$38,000) for court costs stemming from his unsuccessful case against Burnley's council.

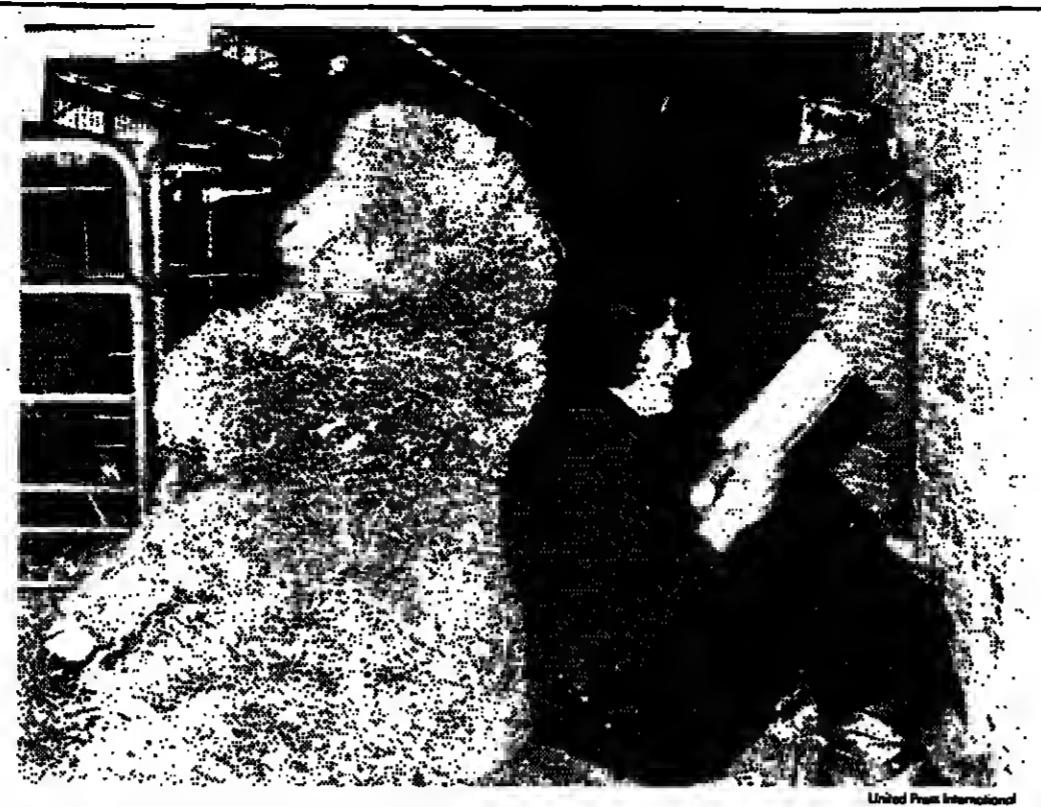
Officials see little chance that a law like New York's, requiring dog owners to clean up after their dogs, will be passed anywhere in England.

— ROV REED

Separatists Claim Chamonix Explosion

PARIS, July 25 (IHT) — A previously unknown separatist organization calling itself the Nationalist Front of Savoy claimed responsibility for the bomb blast yesterday at the Argille du Midi cable car station in Chamonix.

The police said that they had never heard of the group and could not explain the reason for the attack, which seriously damaged the machinery of the cable car system, the highest in Europe. It will be closed for repairs for at least a week.



PILLOW HAS WOOL ON TOP, DOWN UNDER — A prize Polwarth ram, in his full wool coat, makes a nice support for Pippa Lawrence of the Formosa Estate, Tasmania, while the two wait for the judges to call them into the ring at Melbourne's Centenary Sheep Show.

Against Tentative Contract

N.Y. Postal Union Leader Urges Strike

By Pranay Gupte

NEW YORK, July 25 (NYT) — The president of the New York-Metro Area Postal Workers Union recommended to the union's 23,000 members last night that they strike in protest against the tentative contract agreed on last week with the U.S. Postal Service.

After Mr. Biller's strike call, shop stewards of Branch 36 of the National Association of Letter Carriers, whose 7,000 members constitute the nation's largest chapter of the letter carriers' union, indicated that they would support a strike by the postal workers union, which includes clerks, mail handlers and motor vehicle operators. Branch 36 represents workers in Manhattan and the Bronx.

The letter carriers' representatives said they were prepared to go on strike last night had the postal workers union authorized a walkout by its members.

There was no immediate comment last night from national lead-

\$111,000 Renoir Is Stolen in Turin

TURIN, July 25 (AP) — A Renoir painting valued at \$111,000 was stolen from the Turin Modern Art Gallery, police reported this

At a meeting of shop stewards last night, Mr. Biller proposed that the delegates — who represent workers from Manhattan, the Bronx and New Jersey — authorize an immediate strike. After considerable debate, the delegates decided that the matter should be voted on by the union membership.

The thief was discovered late Friday as the gallery guards were making an inspection before closure. The thief or thieves cut the canvas and left the frame hanging on the wall, police said.

The theft of the oil painting, depicting Auguste Renoir's son Paul as a child, was discovered late Friday as the gallery guards were making an inspection before closure.

The thief or thieves cut the canvas and left the frame hanging on the wall, police said.

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The national leadership had voiced optimism Friday, when the contract agreement was reached, that the settlement would be ratified by the general membership without much problem.

The tentative settlement calls for increases of 19.5 percent over three years and cost-of-living payments for the average postal worker, who now makes about \$16,000 a year. In a significant concession to union demands, the Postal Service also agreed to retain a no-layoff clause.

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Music in Paris

The Origins of Opera Comique Picturesquely Evoked

By David Stevens

PARIS. July 25 (IHT) — A return to the 18th-century sources of opera comique, that uniquely French form of musical theater, may be upon us — even in the city of its turbulent birth, where it has long been thoroughly moribund.

The Opera Comique has just been beaten to the draw in Paris by a delightful production of a work that occupies a key place in the history of the genre — Antoine Dauvergne's "Les Troqueurs" — in circumstances that picturesquely evoke the popular origins of opera comique in the theaters of the Foire Saint-Laurent and Foire Saint-Germain.

The Albi Festival's enterprising archaeological work in recent years will reach the Opera Comique itself next season with a staging of Phillipidor's "Tom Jones."

"Les Troqueurs" had its premiere at the Foire Saint-Laurent (near the present Gare de l'Est) on July 30, 1753, in circumstances that were themselves theatrical. It was a lively time in the Parisian operatic world, the epoch of the aesthetic dispute known as the *querelle des Bouffons* of Rousseau and his "Devine du Village," and only a year after the celebrated revival of Pergolesi's "La Serva Padrona" had caused such a furor.

The Opera Comique, in capital letters, had existed as an officially recognized but intermittent institution in the fairs for almost 40 years, periodically suppressed by theatrical infighting — either because it supposedly encroached on the Opera's monopoly on singing and dancing, or on the Comedie-Francaise's monopoly on dialogue, or simply because these two institutions or the Italianate felt threatened by its popularity.

The two fair theaters had just

been taken over by Jean Monnet, who seems to have been the Rolf Liebermann of his day, a man with a genius for running a theater. He had learned how a professional theater should be equipped and run during a stay in London, and he rebuilt the fair theaters accordingly. He was a skillful matchmaker of librettist-composer teams, knew how to please popular taste and even managed to pay his bills.

The rage for Italian opera was not lost on Monnet, and the story is that he let it be known that he had searched as far as Vienna to find an Italian composer ready to try his hand at a French libretto. Only after "Les Troqueurs" had become a hit did he let it be known that the text of Jean-Joseph Vade — an adroit parodist of the serious operas of the day — had been set to music by Dauvergne, a Frenchman (and later musical director at the Opera).

"Les Troqueurs," a one-acter lasting less than an hour, has only four characters: Lubin and Lucas, a couple of young artisanal repairmen, decide to swap fiancées. The girls pretend to go along but foul the idea by being so disagreeable that the men switch back. This fragile plot, with its rudimentary resemblance to Mozart's "Così Fan Tutte," is sped along by an agreeably inventive succession of solos and ensembles, as pleasing now as it must have been to the fair audiences.

The piece does not meet all the classic definitions of an opera comique — it is set entirely to music, with recitatives instead of spoken dialogue — but it certainly is anathema in its use of popular instead of aristocratic or mythical characters, the simplicity of its plot (based on a La Fontaine tale) and the charming unsophistication of the music.

This revival was given on a tiny temporary stage set up in the Cour du Commerce Saint-André, a half-hidden passage just off Boulevard Saint-Germain, which delightfully helped to capture what must have been the street-theater atmosphere of the fair.

Alice Pole, an American with a background in the theater arts and conveniently the operator of a boutique in the narrow passage where the show was mounted, staged and designed the production with a convincingly authentic feeling for the genre. She turned the postage-stamp stage into an advanced

tage with adroit movement and by using the doors and windows of the adjacent stores as an extension of the stage. With an audience of less than 100, audibility was no problem despite traffic noise from Rue Saint-André-des-Arts.

The ballet music from "Les Troqueurs" was used for a partly choreographed prologue, followed by some pieces (by another composer) played on a recorder by a "troubadour" in an elaborate period costume, before the opera proper.

Michel Laplemie, as Lubin, stood out in the multinational cast, with a handsome tenor and professional stage presence. Susan Falk as Mar-

got, Arlene Thiel as Fanchon and Graham Routley as Lucas sang less evenly, but rounded out an appealing quartet. A seven-piece orchestra, with Arthur Haas conducting from the harpsichord, gave a deft account of Dauvergne's music.

The production, originally put on last month for a neighborhood 6th Arrondissement festival, went over so well it was brought back last week for eight performances by the Festival Estival. It may lead to further exploration of the early era comique repertoire. Alice Pole looked over some 40 scores before picking "Les Troqueurs," and may well have something else up her sleeve.

A Trademark

Givenchy's suit story is the somewhat longer jacket of velvet, flannel or loden. The little velvet collar is one of the collection's trademarks and so are the ribbon-bound edges of both the short, narrow skirts and those that break into pleats below a snug hipline.

As always, Givenchy likes subdued plaids and combines them with velvet jackets.

Typical of the cocktail-party look is the black velvet coat over a little black velvet chemise with a hemline almost up to the knees and slit up the side, too. For accessories, it has the black suede booties, a huge black fox muff and a little black velvet hat shaped like a heart.

From then on, it's glitter, lace, little star. Black velvet makes a wonderful background for Givenchy's embroidery of beads, sequins and square-cut rhinestones. Sometimes, pliter is on the top of the dress, other times on the skirt, or else it can be sprinkled delicately on black chiffon that often covers the arms and necklines. Givenchy likes best to show long legs in those black nylons that every woman should stock up on, and feet in the high-heeled booties or delicate black silk shoes that tie at the instep with little rhinestone balls.

Givenchy's clothes for restaurants, dinners, the theater or whatever, are made of satin and charmeuse, besides velvet, all black, and sometimes all three fabrics are combined. To tell about just a few of his fantasies: There's the rhinestone-embroidered battle jacket to go over a simple little dress outlined in glitter; a jumpsuit of gold sequins and beads; a coat with crests growing from the puffed-up black satin sleeves and a dress with feathers nestling in the decolletage. The black nylons are sometimes embroidered with a rhinestone rose, just above the knees.

For his formal gowns, Givenchy likes a quite bare, bosomy top, snugly fitted all through the middle. Below are big tulip-shaped skirts of taffeta or stiff silk gauze in vivid colors like hot pink and hot orange, electric blue and royal purple.

Givenchy had a good time designing his collection, but with him fantasy never goes too far.

Ungaro

At Ungaro, to see is not to believe. A designer who was once a tailor and a purist seems to have gone completely off on another track.

Ungaro has entered still another phase of folklore and fantasy, with a touch of circus thrown in for good measure. In case you missed the point, Ungaro also had the models wearing Toulouse-Lautrec wigs — in brilliant purple, red, green and orange — beanie caps dripping with black or gold wels and skinny, laced-up booties climbing to under the knee.

It was too bad, because Ungaro started well on coats, with long-

Fashion in Paris

Givenchy Takes a Bow for Great Days

By Eugenia Sheppard

PARIS. July 25 — For the first time in his career, Givenchy came out of his workshop and took a bow at the end of his opening this morning. It was no wonder. His audience had applauded all through the performance and were loath to leave without seeing him.

"I wanted to bring back the great old days of fashion," says Givenchy. Yes, it's a revival, but of a mood rather than a definite period. Actually, it's a splurge of all the feminine luxuries he may remember vaguely from the days when he was a young beginner in fashion at the boutique of the famous Schiaparelli. With his usual meticulous care for details he has put them all together like a writer concocting a novel and has come out with the most unique and charming collection that Paris has seen in a long time.

Givenchy has narrowed the shape of his clothes to sylph-like proportions and raised most of his skirts to the knees, but these are just the bare bones of the worn, sexy look he brings to life with the velvets, the brocades, the glitter, the wicked little hats, the big fur muffs and the short boots that look more like high-heeled shoes.

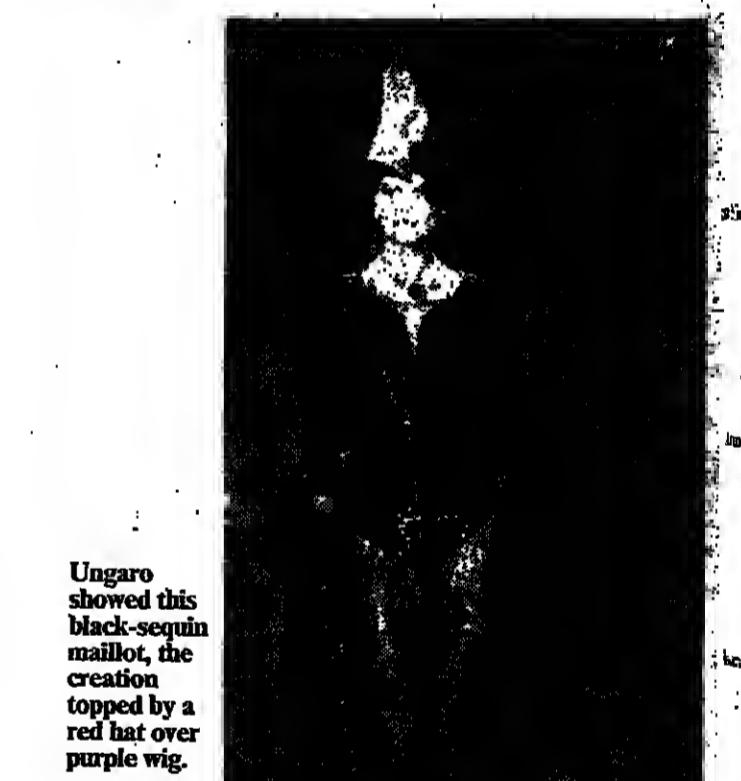
Givenchy has created all his own hats, and it looks as if he were very much back in the millinery business again. In the collection, the hats are an important part of every costume except the most formal evening clothes. They are small shapes and perched impudently forward on Alexandre's hairdo, just above one eye. The daytime felt and decorated with quills that stand up or sometimes look as if they had been shot through the wearer's head. Tiny black velvets go to go with the cocktail clothes sprout egrets, birds of paradise feathers of ostrich plumes. Almost all of them have tiny veils.

broadened, and the skirts the same, still well below the knees.

Fabrics are half the story at Chanel. Textures are so fluffy that they give a misty look to the plaid. They include one in purple silk for a suit with a pleated skirt and scarlet blouse; butterscotch and white plaid, and another in shades of wine and ruby red for similar sporty suits.

A second type in the collection is the neat little suit with a shorter jacket and narrow skirt, attractively made this season in black jersey piped in red and bright, dark-blue tweed.

Chanel is something like Shakespeare. Everybody looks forward to finding the familiar lines. This afternoon, spectators who filled the famous Chanel salon on the Rue Cambon were happy to find the shoulders only slightly



Ernest Borgnine and Carol O'Connor in "Law and Disorder."

Movies in Paris

A Czech in Exile Discloses a Knack for Wry Humor

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS. July 25 (IHT) — Ivan Passer belonged to the "Prague Spring" set of Czech film-makers that attracted attention in the early 1960s. Milos Forman was a fellow member of the contingent, which was crushed when the Soviet tanks rolled across the border to restore the strict Communist Party line. Since the 1968 repression, adventurous directors in Czechoslovakia have been muzzled. Passer, like Forman, with whom he collaborated, left to reside and work in the United States.

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Forman quickly adapted himself to American methods and had immediate success with his generation-gap comedy, "Taking Off," and with "One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest." Passer's first try abroad, "Born to Win," was disappointing, just another dreary account of a drug-addict's tribulations, a subject worn thin before he undertook it. His new film, "Law and Disorder" (at the Vendome, the Biarritz and the Cluny Ecolles in English), has its shortcomings, but is much better, disclosing his knack of wry humor.

In a shabby quarter of Manhattan an apartment house has become the happy hunting ground of a ladies' hair-dressing salon and a disgruntled taxi driver. Both are fearless, civic-minded fellows who itch to rid the district of the gangster menace. They are comically encumbered, however, by their idiotic aides, who fumble their firearms and mistake one another for prowlers.

The scenario is exceedingly patchy, following no perceptible line and intermittently going off on narrative points garbled. His film's virtues are its treatment of comic incidents and the work of Carroll O'Connor, renowned as Archie Bunker, the complaining fatherhead of the "All in the Family" TV serial, as the grumpy cabby and that of Ernest Borgnine as the harassed hairdresser.

Fearless Pair

These quixotic vigilantes are headed by the burly proprietor of a ladies' hair-dressing salon and a disgruntled taxi driver. Both are fearless, civic-minded fellows who itch to rid the district of the gangster menace. They are comically encumbered, however, by their idiotic aides, who fumble their firearms and mistake one another for prowlers.

The scenario is exceedingly patchy, following no perceptible line and intermittently going off on

buildings do not stop short of murder when they are intent to rid themselves of tenants, according to recent movie thrillers from Italy. This alarming situation, already employed as the springboard of "Il Gatto," serves again in "Morte e Delito" (at the Danton and the Colisseum in its original version).

Marcello Mastroianni is a police chief disgraced for a professional error. To restore his reputation, he undertakes the investigation of the sudden death of an ancient nobleman allegedly struck by lightning in the former residence of the victim he discovers a curious assortment of lodgers. Not one of them is above suspicion. They include a pretty niece (Agostina Belli), a weird sculptor (Jean-Claude Brialy), an expansive film author (Peter Ustinov) and a handsome princess (Ursula Andress), who always receives in scanty attire. A sort of Simonov investigation ensues with the director, Steno, sagaciously relying on the racy characterizations of his players rather than on his shaky mystery story. The result is light summer-night entertainment.

A half-forgotten English actress, Nova Pilbeam is the charming damsel in distress, a magistrate's daughter unwittingly becomes the accomplice of a man hunted by the police. Percy Marmont, whom veteran moviegoers will remember from his Hollywood days when he starred in "Lord Jim" and "If Winter Comes," impersonates the heroine's suave but concerned father and the comedy-thriller itself is cast in a helter-skelter playful mood, a fine example of Hitchcock's gift for dry humor.

* * *

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Aid for the Aged Voted by Senate

WASHINGTON, July 25 (AP) — The Senate yesterday approved a \$2-billion, two-year extension of a program for elderly Americans that includes more meals-on-wheels for shut-ins and part-time jobs for those needing employment.

The vote was 82-2, despite a warning from Joseph Califano Jr., the secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, that the \$225 million

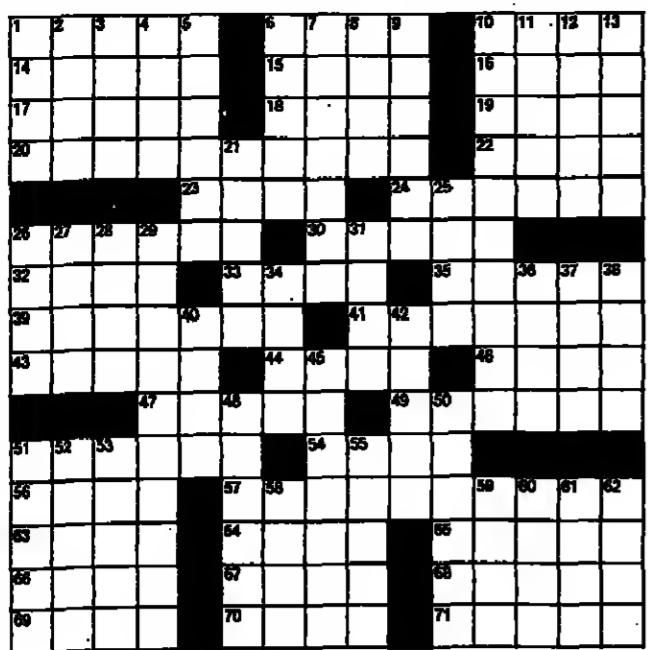
earmarked for meals for the homebound elderly was an "unacceptable increase" in the U.S. budget.

The bill now goes to a joint congressional conference committee to iron out differences with the House-passed version. The Senate legislation authorizes \$475 million in fiscal 1979 and \$545 million in fiscal 1980 for all meals for the elderly and the handicapped.

Joyce Collier

CROSSWORD

By Eugene T. Maleska



PEANUTS



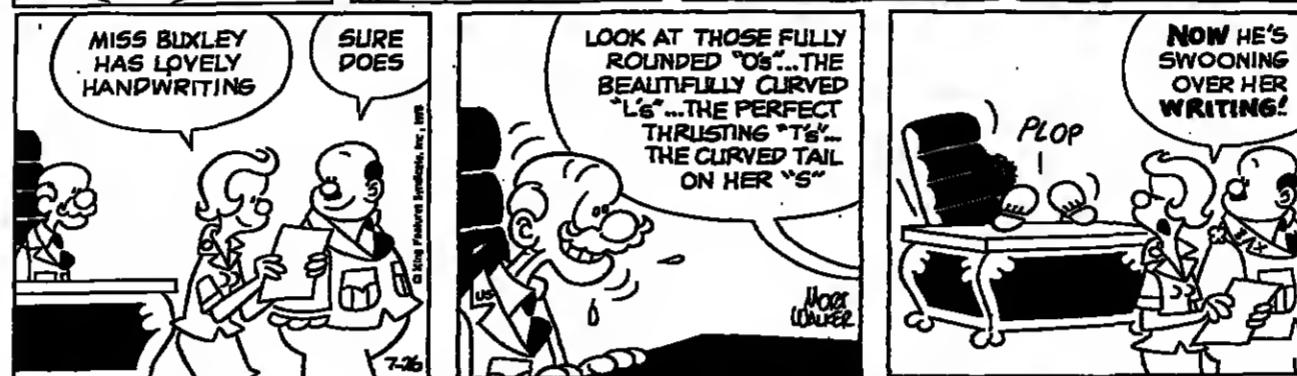
B.C.



BLONDIE



BETTE BAILY ANDY CAPP



Rose Hits in 37th Game to Tie NL Record

By Joseph Durso
NEW YORK, July 25 (NYT) —

In a field where he once was used as a bully, Pete Rose received a three-minute standing ovation at Shea Stadium last night when he tied the National League record by hitting in his 37th game.

It was almost five years after fans of the New York Mets had thrown bottles at Rose after a fight second base in the playoff for the pennant. But this time, he was surrounded by cheering crowds, celebrities, microphones and special "Pete Rose fact sheets," and he

said with appreciation, "Just like Foreign."

Rose was 0 for 3 when he went to bat in the seventh inning with the score tied at 2-2 and lined the 1-ball-1-strike pitch into left field for a single and a share in the record. Cincinnati went on to win, 5-4.

The game was stopped while the applause continued, and Rose lifted a red batting helmet from his head to acknowledge the uproar.

The 37-year-old third baseman of the Cincinnati Reds made his second tumultuous appearance of the baseball season in Shea after arriving in town, he made 56 hits and batted .372 as a streaker, and

in April, he was closing in on the 3,000th hit of his 16-year career. Though he did not get it here, he rattled the rafters by hitting three home runs and two singles in one game.

So he already ranked as an attraction when he faced Pat Zachry of the Mets, who was Rose's teammate until the Reds traded the right-hander to New York 13 months ago. They both knew the arithmetic of the streak, too: Rose started hitting on June 14, he kept hitting for 30 straight games before arriving in town, he made 56 hits and batted .372 as a streaker, and

now he stood one hit away from tying the league record, set in 1945 by Tommy Holmes of the Boston Braves.

Holmes on Hand

Holmes, 61, was on hand last night, as director of community relations for the Mets, and he found that Rose was making him a celebrity 33 years after the fact. Bowie Kuhn, the commissioner of baseball, was there, too. And when Rose stepped to the plate, as the leadoff batter in the game, the crowd gave him a standing ovation.

He responded by hitting a solid,

high fly to center field, and was 0 for 1. Two innings later, with Paul Molak on first base and nobody out, he bounded to deep shortstop and into a force play at second base, and was 0 for 2. Two innings later, with two Reds on base and one out, he faked a bunt, then lifted another high fly to Lee Mazzilli in center, and was 0 for 3.

"I hit down on the ball," Rose explained, analyzing the style that has produced 3,090 hits, all for the Cincinnati Reds. "But in Shea last April, I got three up and then went all the way. Still, I'm on singles hitter. I've got over 550 doubles, and led the league in doubles three years."

Same Pitching

"Are they pitching me the same as before the streak? They've got to, if they want to win the game. Behind me, they've got to face guys like Ken Griffey and Joe Morgan. So they've got to try to win the game, not just stop the streak."

To the rest of the Reds, all the attention lavished on Rose's streak did not produce any great distractions or resentment — not for a team that had won four pennants in seven years and always attracted attention.

"It's great for the Reds," said Johnny Bench, the catcher. "He wants to get 200 hits in a season for the 10th time, other guys want to bat in runs, and the ambitions dovetail. Besides, Pete was born to hit, that's his life. He doesn't show much tension, he moves around more quickly in the field now. He's thinking of one thing: hitting."

No Grumbling

"We're all used to his hitting," said Fred Norman, the No. 1 left-handed pitcher for the Reds. "But this is getting like World Series now. For any man to hit in 36 games in a row is unbelievable. As a feat, it outranks pitching a no-hitter. It takes great strength every day."

"To us guys on the team," said Dave Concepcion, the shortstop, "it seems that Pete's getting hits every day, anyway. He's always setting records or getting into streaks. We don't notice much change until people say he's nearing a record. That's what Pete Rose does: he hits."



United Press International

Pete Rose accepts ovation at first base after hitting safely in 37th consecutive game.

Lemon Is Named Manager

Martin Leaves Yankees After Final Scrape

By Murray Chass

KANSAS CITY, July 25 (NYT) — Billy Martin, a tempestuous street fighter who had been dismissed from three previous major league managerial jobs, tearfully resigned last night from the one managerial job that he always yearned for — the one with the Yankees.

Bob Lemon, who served as Yankee pitching coach in 1976, was named to replace Martin. Lemon, a Hall of Fame pitcher, was dismissed only 24 days ago by the Chicago White Sox. The 57-year-old Lemon, an easy-going man whose personality is the opposite of Martin's, played with Al Rosen, the Yankees' president, in Cleveland.

Rosen said that no terms had been determined but that Lemon would manage for "the balance of the season and I hope, plus." Lemon is to join the team today.

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE
By United Press International

	W	L	Pct.	Gm.
Boston	63	33	.654	—
Albuquerque	57	36	.593	95
Baltimore	54	42	.557	95
New York	53	43	.552	95
Baltimore	50	47	.515	134
Cleveland	45	50	.474	179
Toronto	35	61	.367	27
West	54	44	.561	—
Kansas City	54	46	.560	—
California	53	46	.558	3
Oakland	50	49	.556	6
Texas	49	50	.557	6
Minnesota	41	52	.475	125
Seattle	40	53	.461	125
Seattle's Results	35	44	.454	21
Seattle 1, Toronto 0; 1st				
Seattle 7, Toronto 2; 2nd				
Minnesota 5, Milwaukee 4; 3rd				
California 5, Cleveland 4; 4th				
Kansas City 5, New York 2				
Chicago 5, Milwaukee 1				
Toronto 4, Minnesota 4				
Toronto 6, California 4				
California 10, Texas 4; 5th				
Seattle (Abell 3-2) vs. Toronto (Underwood 5-1)				
New York (Gulyar 14-1) vs. Kansas City (Sorrenti 11-1)				
Oakland 11, Boston 9-7 vs. Detroit 4-4				
(Wilson 4-8)				
Milwaukee (Rodriguez 3-1) vs. Chicago				
(Schaefer 3-4)				
Boston (Lee 10-4) vs. Minnesota 5; Erickson 9-4				
Baltimore 11, Pittsburgh 6-0 vs. Texas 11; Alexander 4-1				
NATIONAL LEAGUE East				
Philadelphia	52	40	.570	5
Chicago	49	46	.514	5
Pittsburgh	47	46	.506	7
Montreal	46	47	.497	9
New York	43	52	.476	126
St. Louis	39	52	.426	17
West	50	46	.521	—
San Francisco	59	39	.602	—
Chicago	55	42	.574	—
Los Angeles	57	45	.576	30
San Diego	42	52	.475	126
Atlanta	44	52	.454	142
Houston	42	56	.427	17
Houston's Results				
Cincinnati 1, New York 3				
Atlanta 5, Philadelphia 1				
Houston 4, Montreal 5				
Los Angeles 3, Chicago 2				
Toronto's Games				
Atlanta (Bowers 1-5) vs. Philadelphia (Christen-7); 7-1				
Cincinnati (Hume 4-6) vs. New York (Swan 2-0)				
Montreal (Fryman 5-2) vs. Houston (Roth 4-0)				
Pittsburgh (Klein 2-2) vs. San Diego (Gwin-7)				
Chicago (Reuschel 9-7) vs. Los Angeles (Rho-7)				
St. Louis (Forsch 9-7) vs. San Francisco (Hal-5-3)				
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St. Louis (Forsch 9-7) vs. San Francisco (Hal-5-3)				

United Press International

Billy Martin weeps as he announces resignation.

the front office over personnel matters.

Steinbrenner, speaking from his shipbuilding company office in Tampa, Fla., said the Yankees would honor the remaining time on Martin's contract. Martin was being paid about \$80,000 this season and \$90,000 next.

"I am grateful to Billy for his contributions as manager of the Yankees. He brought us a championship. His apologies over the recent incident are accepted with no further comment necessary. I think Billy knows of our concern for the well-being of his family and himself. We wish him good luck."

He said that he would answer no questions. "That means now and forever," he said, "because I am a Yankee and Yankees do not talk or throw rocks."

Martin, however, flung many rocks during his successful managerial tenure — two American League pennants, one World Series championship — with the Yankees. He was in the second year of a three-year contract, one he signed reluctantly because of the clauses that Steinbrenner included.

Official Gag

One of those clauses said Martin could not make public comments critical of Steinbrenner or the front office. Last year he was fined \$2,500 for a public outburst against

the front office over personnel matters.

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Not the End

Anybody who knows Martin, though, thinks he will work again with another team, perhaps even as a manager if his health permits. He has been suffering from a liver ailment.

However, the following Monday, June 26, Martin met with Rosen and Steinbrenner and the owner announced that Martin's job was secure for the remainder of the season.

In the Middle

This time Jackson again found himself in the middle because of his five-day suspension for bunting a week ago when Maris ordered him to hit off a 1-1 offering from Pat Zachry.

Martin, who seemed to be losing his players' respect this season, was in serious trouble last month when the defending champion Yankees fell eight games behind the Boston Red Sox. Steinbrenner was present at the last game in Boston and was another single before hitting a ninth-inning rally that helped Houston snap an eight-game losing streak by beating Montreal 5-3. Loser Darold Knowles 2-3, came off to a walk-off sacrifice fly to Jesus Alou and a walk to Bob Watson. After Art Howe struck out, Wilbur Howard and Julio Gonzalez smacked RBI singles to make it 5-4.

Dodgers 3, Cubs 2

At Houston, Rafael Landestoy's two-run single capped a six-run ninth-inning rally that helped Houston snap an eight-game losing streak by beating Montreal 5-3. Loser Darold Knowles 2-3, came off to a walk-off sacrifice fly to Jesus Alou and a walk to Bob Watson. After Art Howe struck out, Wilbur Howard and Julio Gonzalez smacked RBI singles to make it 5-4.

Cubs 2, Dodgers 3

At Los Angeles, Davey Lopes' two-out single scored Steve Garvey from third with the winning run in the bottom of the ninth to give Los Angeles a 3-2 victory in a game marked by a near-brawl. Garvey opened the inning with a double off the left-field wall against loser Donnie Moore, 5-3, and was sacrificed to third by Dusty Baker. Joe Ferguson was hit by a pitch, and he smacked an RBI single to make it 5-4.

